

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1823.

[NO. 140.]

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the *WESTERN CAROLINIAN* is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.
Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, Ck.
3mt47.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.
Sarah Bradshaw, vs. Eli Bradshaw. Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C.
3mt44.—Price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.
William Zachary, vs. John Edwards and Stokes Edwards. Original attachment.—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, Ck.
September 19, 1822.—411r

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, vs. the heirs of George Keistler, deceased. Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, C. J. E.
Price adv. \$4.

Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of Peter. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgments shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
Oct. 1, 1822.—21

M'Iver's Register.

A FEW copies of the Rev. C. M'Iver's North-Carolina Register and United States' Calendar, for 1823, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian,—price 40 cents.

MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.

October 7, 1822.—22

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. and only the old established Salisbury prices charged.

Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING.

At Lincoln, N. C.

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PIERCE,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with gild or paint, executed at the shortest notice.

Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sheriff's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered.

ALLMAN HALL.

Rowan County, Jan. 14, 1823.—5wt41

Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a new Wagon, with a full set of gears for four horses. Also, the wood works of two wagons. All of which he will sell low for cash, or corn.

JOHN BEARD, sen.

Jan. 18, 1823.—4wt40

100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, Nixon Curry broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death. Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villainies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countenance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice.

ALLEN GILL.

D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.

Nov. 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail in Salisbury, on the 14th inst. a negro man and his wife. The fellow's name is JO; he is about 33 years old, was raised and formerly owned by Mrs. Kelly, near this place; says his last master's name is John James Dixon, who lives near Murfreesboro' in Rutherford county, Tennessee. Anna, or Anna, as she calls herself, the wife of the above negro fellow, says her master's name is John Thompson, who also lives near Murfreesboro', Tennessee. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take these negroes away, or they will be sold according to law, for jail fees.

SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 27, 1823. 5wt40

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

CHERAW.

FRAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pee Dee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hdds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackarel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;
Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.
Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6wt42

Laffan & Cromwell,

CHERAW, S. C.

OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
HARD-WARE, &c.

wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce.

Cheraw, January 1, 1823.—6wt42

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—38tf

Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—38

Doct. Long,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from his former residence, and now occupies the buildings on Main-street, in Salisbury, immediately opposite the Bank; where he has on hand a large supply of Medicines, and is ready to attend upon all applications, in the different branches of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery.

4wt41

Elegant Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a Cabinet Ware Room, where he has received from his factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of Mahogany Furniture, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furniture a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—3t41

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

Sign, Coach, and House

PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—*39

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note, given by me in April last, to George Greenway, of the state of Tennessee, for sixty dollars, due on the 25th of December, 1822; which I am determined not to pay, as it was obtained for unsound property.

DAVID REED.

January 17, 1823.—3wt40

Almanacs, for 1823,

BY the dozen, or single one, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

To ascertain the cause of the rot in cotton, has caused less exertion of talents than perhaps any other evil which ever prevailed in the country, of equal magnitude. Instead of leaving it for the discovery of such superficial observers as have hitherto been engaged in the business, would a chemist undertake it, who is able to analyze the different parts of the plant, it is confidently believed the task would be found not to be a difficult one.

I have no pretensions to a sufficient knowledge in that science for such an undertaking; I therefore adopted the plan which, next in order, promised the greatest prospect of success.

I have lately visited all the plantations in my neighborhood, for the purpose of observing the effect of previous crops, and the present method of cultivation, and have made the following remarks: 1st, that the injury is greatest in those fields which have produced cotton the greatest number of years in succession—2dly, that three methods have been pursued for several years past of preparing the land previous to planting. One is, to open the old lands with a coulter—the second, to plough them down, and make new lands in the same places—the third, to fallow the land, and make new ones in the places between the old ones. Where the first method has been long pursued, the number of rotten pods are in proportion to the sound ones, as two or three to one. Where the second method has been pursued equally long, about half, and considerably less where the land has been prepared in the way last mentioned, though the weed is generally not so large. From these remarks, I draw the following conclusions, to wit: that though vegetation of every kind feeds on the same substances, yet these substances are differently proportioned, in different plants. One kind requiring more nitre, another more alkali, &c. That by raising the same plants for a great number of years in the same field, they will so exhaust that substance which constitutes their favorite, or principal food, as to render it less productive than if cultivated in plants whose principal food is some other substance. I acknowledge that the argument, thus far, only goes to shew the necessity of a rotation of crops, but may not the want of that substance prevent the due organization of the sap and other substances contained in it, and may not that want of organization, during the six, eight, or ten weeks that the cotton is confined in a very wet state within the pod, occasion fermentation and putrefaction?

I have seen no field without some rotten cotton, but not more on fresh land, or on old land which had been at rest several years previous to the present, than might reasonably be expected to proceed from an hereditary complaint which many plants are subject to.

On land much exhausted by corn crops the injury is greater; the cause of which may probably be, that the ear of corn and the pod of cotton are fed principally upon the same substance. The pod of one, and the cob of the other, yield more alkali than any vegetable matter I have ever tried. The seeds of cotton contain much oil, so do the grains of corn, as may be ascertained by pressing them between two hot irons.

I have often observed, that some fields yield a much greater proportion of rotten corn than others, the cause of which I supposed to be bad cultivation; my present opinion is, that it proceeds from the same cause as the rot in cotton, that is, the want of rest or change of crop.

If any person has made the same remarks, and finds my opinion to be

correct, by publishing the same, he might render a benefit to society, not in the cultivation of corn alone, but by enabling some person of better talents than myself, to ascertain the cause of the rot in cotton also, if my opinion is incorrect.

FARMER JACK.

LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

AN ACT

Directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter all sales of land or slaves made by any Sheriff, Coroner, Constable or by any Clerk and Master in Equity under any execution or decree, shall be made at the court-house of their respective counties; and such sales shall be made on the same Monday, in each and every month, on which the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions are generally held, for their respective counties, always making the Monday of each County Court the only sale day in that month; and if, on any sale day, as aforesaid, the whole of the property taken by virtue of an execution, cannot be sold on the same day, the Sheriff, Constable, or other public officer, shall be authorised to postpone the same from day to day until the whole shall be sold, on giving public notice at the court-house, that such sale will be continued on the ensuing day; and all such sales shall commence between the hours of eleven and four o'clock on such sale day: *Provided, nevertheless*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter, in any manner, the rules and restrictions under which sales are, by law, directed to be conducted, and executions required to be returned.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any Sheriff, Coroner or Constable, to sell slaves, under any process to him or them directed, without giving ten days' previous notice of the time of such sale.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That any Sheriff, Coroner, Constable or Clerk and Master in Equity, who shall make any sale contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same, one half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the county in which the offence is committed.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Warren, Currituck, Carteret and Tyrrell.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the purview and meaning of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

FROM THE GEORGIA ADVERTISER.

The following communication appears to be made for the benefit of suffering humanity, and as we know it is given gratuitously, we take the liberty of introducing it in this way to our readers, with the hope that it may prove of that advantage which seems to be the whole and sole desire of the communicant:

TO THE PUBLIC.

"Accustomed, thirty years ago, to treat internal disease not only by internal remedies, but also external applications, or applications suited to the exigencies of the different cases, partially or universally to the surface of the body, and guided, as it seems to me, by Divine Providence, I have made the inestimable discovery of the benign and astonishing action of *Wine Vinegar* on the human body. By means of this admirable remedy, which is simply that of washing the body with it, I have healed, in a very short time, cases of the most furious madness, convulsive and spasmodic diseases in every age and in both sexes; acute, nervous, typhus, intermittent, scarlatina, miliary and erysipelous fevers, even when the eruptions were repulsed, and the sick extremely delirious and on the brink of death; coughs, which resisted all other known methods of treatment; head aches, and pains in the neck, inflammations of the eyes and brains, whooping cough, vomitings, diarrhoea, ischuriae of children, rheumatic and arthritic complaints, and the hypochondriacal disease, and even now I hope to save two children who were bitten by a mad dog on the 25th of May, 1822.

By analogy and by my persuasion, founded upon experience, that an infinity of sickness to which nature has given different symptoms and the physicians have attributed different names, spring out of the same source, I conclude that this remedy is the true

counter-poison against the yellow fever and the Egyptian ophthalmia. It is to be applied entirely cold, by means of a sponge, but without rubbing with it, in acute diseases, every hour, or every two or three hours, or in the morning, afternoon and evening, and in urgent cases even during the night; in chronic diseases, twice a day, viz. in the morning, before rising from bed, and in the evening, before going to it, or only once before going to bed, to the whole surface of the body. It acts in the following manner: It excites a sudden and a little disagreeable shivering throughout the body, which is very soon succeeded by the sensation of a benign and agreeable warmth and by universal, sometimes very copious sweats. The person who is thus washed finds himself soon very easy, and his pulse is regulated, sometimes after two hours, two or three days, and sometimes a little later. The washing may be applied without any danger, even if the body be in a state of perspiration.

According to my theory, these miracles are produced partly by the oxygenate substance which is extracted by the counter action of the skin from the vinegar and then attached to the cutaneous nerves partly by the antagonism (polarity) which exists between the nerves of the skin and those of the internal organs.

If this remedy succeeds in saving the lives of those who are attacked by the yellow fever, and the eyes of those who are in danger of losing their sight by the Egyptian ophthalmia, I should think myself sufficiently rewarded and really and infinitely happy. With regard to the interior treatment I am used to join to this remedy, I must remark, that ordinarily I prescribe the spirit of volatile ammoniacal salt, and at the end of the disease I get sometimes a decoction of the wood of guaiacum, with some drops of the liquor anodyne of Hoffman to be drunk. But this remedy made its astonishing effects even when other stimulant medicines were internally given. One caution is still to be reflected upon—as this remedy eases and comforts the sick so very quickly, they do not think that they have been in an imminent danger of life—they rise too soon—and a relapse would be unavoidable. They will recover very soon by the same remedy, and with swiftness, but then they must keep in bed a little longer.

CELESTIN HERBERGER,
Doctor of Medicine and Medical Counsellor to his
majesty the King of Bavaria.
Lindau, Bavaria, May 31, 1822

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.
FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21. —After the reading of the Journal of the House was concluded—

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

Washington, Jan. 21, 1823.
SIR: In the Washington Republican of last evening is an article, a copy of which we have the honor to annex hereto, impeaching the honesty of our conduct as Printers to the House of Representatives.

We are glad to meet this charge in a tangible form, unfounded as it is. Always holding ourselves amenable to the authority of the House for the faithful discharge of our official functions, we ask, of the House, that it will do us the justice to institute a committee to inquire into the correctness of our conduct, herein impeached, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of its investigation to the Honorable Body over which you preside.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

GALES & SEATON,
Printers to the House of Representatives.
Hon. P. P. BARBOUR, Speaker, &c.

[Here follows the article from the Washington Republican.]

Mr. DWIGHT, of Massachusetts, made a motion, which was subsequently reduced to writing, in the following words:

Resolved, That the letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton be committed to a Select Committee, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LITTLE, of Maryland, hoped the course now proposed, would not be taken. He hoped the House would not pay so much respect to an anonymous publication in a newspaper, as to make it the subject of inquiry by a committee. He moved to lay the letter, &c. on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested that if the gentleman from Maryland were somewhat better acquainted with the subject involved in this inquiry, he would not make so light of it. He did not know whether the gentleman had been favored with a view of a certain document, of the last session, which ought to have been published, but of which a part was not published—and which seemed to demand an inquiry by the House. If he had seen it, he was persuaded the gentleman would not desire to prevent the inquiry, &c.

Upon this statement, Mr. LITTLE, not wishing to prevent any inquiry which any member of the House should think ne-

cessary, withdrew his motion to lay the resolve on the table.

Mr. ANCHER, of Virginia, called for the reading of the paper annexed to the letter (which had not previously been read.)

Mr. WRIGHT, of Maryland, said, after the statement which had been made, he was clearly for investigating the matter, and exposing every thing connected with it to the face of day, without regard to persons, affect whom it may. He therefore cordially concurred in the appointment of the committee, as proposed.

Mr. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion, and that the precious time of the House would not be suffered to be occupied with a matter of this description. We are not so sensitive ourselves, said Mr. M. in regard to the reputation of the members of this House; when our conduct is assailed in the newspapers, we do not call for the authors, or appoint committees to inquire into the truth of the imputations against us. He was very certain, he said, that Gales and Seaton had conducted themselves properly in the discharge of their duties, and were deserving of the confidence of this House. But, if any attack was made upon their characters by others, why not let them resort to the Courts of Justice?—Are we, he said, going to investigate newspaper slanders? To convert ourselves into an inquest on characters? It is unbecoming in us to appoint a committee merely on the foundation of a newspaper paragraph. It would be otherwise if any charge were presented by a member against these gentlemen. As it was, he hoped the resolution, &c. would be suffered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, stated, that, if there were nothing but newspaper authority to act upon, the course recommended by the gentleman from South Carolina was one which he should be strongly inclined to follow. But he stated, that the perusal of the publication in the newspaper had induced him to go to the Clerk's Office, to see the document referred to in that publication. It seemed, upon the face of it, that this House has been imposed upon either by the printers or some other officer of the government. He did not undertake to declare where the fault lay, but the censure rested somewhere, and it ought to be fixed at the proper place. The letter in question, he said, was one from W. R. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville. In the original of this letter was one paragraph in closed within brackets, and a cross made over it with a pencil, which perhaps had been done as a notice to the printer that that part was not to be published. That paragraph was one which ought not to have been suppressed, as it had been.

Mr. C. said he presumed that when a Member makes a statement of this kind in his place, it is due even to him that a committee should be raised to inquire into the matter. The marks referred to might perhaps have been inadvertently made: they might, for example, have been made by the person who first read the letter, and taken by the printers for a mark of omission. The thing, ought, however, to be investigated. When a Department is called on for information, and, in communicating it, a part of a letter is suppressed, or it is in any other way suppressed, it is treating the House in a very shameful manner. It was due to all who could be suspected of this suppression, that it should be inquired into. Let those who are innocent appear so, and those who are guilty be exposed. It is our duty, as members, to see that such frauds do not go unpunished. Suppose that any member, hearing from this Cashier what he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury, should state it on this floor, and, on turning to the printed documents, should find nothing of the sort there, what an unpleasant situation he would be placed in. It is due, under every view, to Messrs. Gales & Seaton and to the Head of the Treasury Department, that an inquiry should take place into this matter.

Mr. WRIGHT intimated his opinion that it was very improper to go into an investigation of the subject itself on a mere question, whether the House would inquire into it or not. He hoped, after what had passed, that a large committee would be raised to inquire into the matter.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, thought that where any imputation was seriously made on any officer of this House, it ought to be investigated. He was, therefore, in favor of the resolution—not because he believed there had been any fault on the part of the printers to this House, or because he believed there had been any fault anywhere. He wished a full inquiry, and to have all the circumstances connected with this matter placed before the House. He had never heard of the fact stated by the gentleman from Ohio, nor even seen the publication in question, before it was presented to this House this morning. But he had formed his opinion that there was no fault anywhere, from the single fact, which speaks loudly to all parties. This House is in possession of the original letter from the Cashier. When calls are made on the Departments for information, it is usual to furnish copies. In this instance, the original paper had been sent to this House; and he could not conceive any other mo-

tive for the Department furnishing the original paper, unless it were that the House should be in possession of all the facts connected with the subject, though it might not have been proper that every particular of it should be spread before the public.

Mr. ANCHER, of Virginia, expressed his surprise that the gentleman from S. Carolina should have expressed his entire confidence in the printers, and yet have opposed the proposed inquiry. Here is the grave assertion of one of the most respectable members of the House, that the House has been imposed upon by them or by somebody else: Messrs. Gales & Seaton are at present Printers to this House, and it is probable will come before us at the close of this session, and ask a re-election to that trust. Mr. A. asked the gentleman from South Carolina, and any other gentleman, if this matter was not satisfactorily cleared up, whether he would give his vote for them? The gentleman from South Carolina professed to be the friend of the Printers, and yet his course would be such as to prevent any man from conscientiously giving them a vote for re-election. Mr. A. said he should be extremely reluctant to suppose Messrs. Gales & Seaton really culpable, as was imputed to them; but, when a charge to that effect was formally made against them, standing on the high credit of one of the members of this House, what could he do? It was due to the parties—to the gravity of the charge—to the respectable source from whence it now emanates, being one of the members of this House, that an inquiry should take place.

Mr. MITCHELL, of S. C. said he had considered this charge merely as brought by an editor of a newspaper against Gales & Seaton, when he opposed the appointment of a committee on the subject. He did not suppose it was supported by any member of this House. So long as it rested merely on the assertion, perhaps unfounded assertion, of a newspaper, he was opposed to the examination of it. But he had too much respect for the members of this House, to resist an inquiry into a charge supported by the authority of any one of them; and therefore withdrew his opposition to the proposed reference.

Mr. INGHAM called for the reading of the document referred to in debate, to show the effect of the omission of the part of it which had not been printed.

Mr. WRIGHT repeated that the charge now presented was one of an aggravated character against the servants of this House, and it was due to them and to the House that it should be inquired into.

Mr. DWIGHT expressed the same sentiment in justification and support of his motion.

Some conversation took place as to the point whether the letter which had been read was the original, taken from the files of the House, and it turned out to be so.

Mr. WRIGHT again protested against instituting a partial investigation into the merits of this matter, on a question whether it ought to be inquired into. It would be time enough to investigate it, he said, when the whole matter was before the House.

The question was then taken on Mr. DWIGHT's motion, and decided in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The following is a copy of a letter, with the suppressed paragraph, on the subject of which a select committee has been appointed: Wash. Repub.

EXECUTIVE PAPERS, Vol. 5.

No. V.
Bank of Steubenville,
April 3, 1819.

SIR—I addressed you hastily on the 31st ult. and informed you of the unconditional acceptance on the part of this bank, of the propositions for making the Bank of Steubenville, a depository of public moneys, as contained in your letter of the 12th of March, 1819, and that this Bank had complied promptly with all the requisitions incident to its acceptance. You will, no doubt, have received that letter before this reaches you, and have given to the receivers of public moneys their proper instructions.

I have authorized the receivers of public moneys at this place and at Wooster, (to whom I have also sent a copy of the acceptance of the bank to the conditions) to take the following bills, which will be received from them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with their specie:

Bank of Steubenville,
United States and Branches,
City of Philadelphia,
—of New-York,
—of Baltimore, (except Marine Bank),
Bank of Pittsburg,
New Bank at Wheeling, and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville.

This list will be extended to several banks in the vicinity of this place, and to others in the state of Ohio, as soon as arrangements can be matured; and I have little doubt that it will be extended to the paper of the banks in the District of Columbia.

(Here follows the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed diagonally twice.)

The difference of which you speak, in your letter of the 12th ulto. between the

sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank beyond what was dared by our board to ask. I mentioned only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburg, whereas you have directed (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the Branch at Chillicothe, which debt this Branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entry shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the bank of Columbia, that "notes \$3895" is entered, which item I know nothing of, having never before heard of it.]

(Here terminates the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed.)

I have received letters from the road contractors, and have little doubt, that, in consequence of this late arrangement, from what they say, and the assurances which I have given them, that the Notes of this Bank will be taken as readily for Treasury Drafts, as any other description of Bank Notes.

It is in contemplation to make arrangements with some bank in the city of Philadelphia, by which this bank will not only have a credit there generally, but that its bills shall pass at par in that city. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

W. R. DICKINSON, Cashier.
The Hon. Wm. H. CRAWFORD.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 23.—By the ship *Bingham*, Capt. Flemming, arrived yesterday in 40 days from Havre, we have received our regular file of the Paris "Messenger," to the 8th of December, and through the politeness of our mercantile friends, are favored with commercial advices to the twelfth of the same month.

The subject of war with Spain, was still involved in much mystery.

Letters from Havre express the opinion, founded upon the best information, both from Verona and from Paris, that Spain would finally be allowed to "manage her own affairs in her own way," so long as she does not endanger the personal safety of Ferdinand—and that, consequently, a War with Spain was improbable.

One writer, under date of 10th December, says—"Notwithstanding many demonstrations to the contrary, we are convinced, that the war with Spain, with which we are menaced, will not take place."

The papers inform us that despatches had been forwarded to Madrid early in the month of December, an answer to which was expected in a few days, upon which would depend, in a great degree, the question of Peace or War.

Some extracts will be found below from our Paris papers, and further selections will be made hereafter.—*Courier.*

PARIS, DEC. 5.—The sentence passed upon M. B. Constant for his letter to M. Mangin, Procureur General of Poitiers, has given rise to two appeals; one on the part of M. B. Constant for the sentence to be quashed, and the other from the *Procureur de Roi*, as not being sufficiently heavy punishment.

M. Villanueva, appointed Spanish Minister to the Court of Rome, and who recently passed through Paris, on his way to his post, was officially informed upon his passage, at Turin, by the Pope's Nuncio at that Court, of a decree of his Holiness, according to which he would not be received as Minister to the Holy See. M. Villanueva determined, however, to proceed to Genoa, from whence he dispatched one of his suit with despatches for Madrid, to render an account to his government of the Pope's Decree, and to ask instructions for his ulterior conduct.

DECEMBER 6.—We received last night the following intelligence from the frontiers of Spain:—"The Baron d'Eroles, who had taken up his position at Belver, having been attacked by the Constitutionalists with superior forces, retreated, leaving only a small corps, which fought but half an hour. The Constitutionalists took Puycedra by main force on the 29th ult. The Royalists made but a slight resistance upon the Spanish territory; but having fallen back in confusion upon Bourg-Madame, they took up a position behind the walls of the gardens, and began a lively fire, which their enemies returned sharply. The *Chef de Bataillon*, David, who commanded this post, presented himself to the soldiers of the Army of the Faith, and made them lay down their arms.—The Constitutionalists immediately ceased firing, and established a post, without passing the frontier at the bridge of Bourg-Madame.

"The Chiefs of the Constitutionalists having inquired for a French Chief, acquainted him that their intention was not to violate the territory. The Royalists, pursued by the Constitutionalists into the mountains upon the left of Puycedra as far as the village of Ur, defended themselves upon the extreme frontier, but they

were likewise made to lay down their arms. Mina commanded in person; he had with him not more than 3 or 4000 men at most, 3000 individuals, of which 2000 are soldiers of the army of the Faith, took refuge in France. They are returning to Spain by Saint Laurent de Cerda, a point where the Royalists have still some troops. The French troops were under arms and took up a position during the combat. The Royalist Regency has given orders to respect the neutrality of the valley of Audorra; Mina has also expressed his intention to respect the privileges of that valley."

Count Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador of Russia, arrived at Paris on Wednesday from Verona. Soon after his arrival, his Excellency received a visit from Baron Figel, Ambassador of the Netherlands.

Two Couriers were despatched yesterday from the Office of Foreign Affairs, one for Verona and the other for Madrid.

A letter from Bayonne of the 28th ult. states that letters addressed to Gen. Quersada at Paris, had been intercepted by the Constitutional Army.

On the 28th ult. a dreadful storm of hail and rain burst over Ville Issay, in the Department of the Meuse, and so impetuous was the torrent, that an old man was unfortunately thrown down, and absolutely buried in the earth. Upon his head and body several wounds were found, which were caused by the hail stones.

The *Spectateur Oriental* (Smyrna) of the 18th ult. in speaking of the island of Scio, says: "This island affords at present the greatest security to the Greeks. The air is wholesome now, although in the town, amidst ashes and ruins, there are many corpses which are quite dry, and without smell. It is calculated that more than 2550 inhabitants have already returned, although all the houses, both of the Greeks and Turks, were burnt: the walls, however, being substantially built of stone, are still standing, and may serve for dwellings after some repair."

Advices from the frontiers of Persia, state that the Pacha of Erzerum, who had experienced some repulses, had been superseded, and that his successor, endowed with greater capacity, after having re-established order in the Ottoman army, and received reinforcements, surprised a Persian camp and made himself master of it. The differences between England and Persia are still to be adjusted, and Mr. Willock, the English Consul, will shortly return to Teheran. His functions have been discharged during his absence by his brother.

We copy the following from the *Journal de Toulouse*:—"Don Antonio de la Puente, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Rome, passed through Toulouse on the 24th ult. with despatches from Verona to Madrid. He stated that the decisions of the Congress were pacific towards the Constitutional Government of Spain."

DECEMBER 7.—The Lisbon Journal, the *Regulador*, contains the following article:—"Mr. Canning has remitted the following note to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at London:—

"The undersigned has received orders to signify to M. — that according to the intelligence arrived at the British Government, nothing justifies the idea conceived by His Most Faithful Majesty and his Ministers, of an invasion of the Peninsula.

"The undersigned does not hesitate to inform His Most Faithful Majesty, that His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, will never regard with indifference any attempt whatever put into execution against the independence of Portugal; and that his Majesty will ever afford to Portugal the protection that she has a right to expect from a nation her ally.

[Signed] CANNING.
We hear that the Archduke Ferdinand will take the command of the Austrian army of occupation in the kingdom of Naples, and that the present commander (the Baron de Frimont) will succeed the Archduke Ferdinand as Governor General of Buda.

According to a letter from Semlid, of Nov. 18th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, Chourschid Pacha had a fresh defeat on the 22d, 23d and 24th of October, had lost 7000 men, and had retreated upon Larissa. Upon his arrival there he found the firman for his recall, and the appointment of Abdallah, Pacha of Salonica in his stead.

LONDON, NOV. 30.—The late Mr. F. A. Zee.—The death of Don Francisco Antonio Zee, the Colombian Minister, took place on Thursday evening, at the York House Bath, where he had been staying for a few days. His disorder was dropsy, which had increased upon him latterly so much that his legs, thighs, and body were swelled to an enormous size. He had the satisfaction in his last moments of having his family, from whom during many years of his life, he had been necessarily separated, with him.

The Cambridge University Election opened on Tuesday morning, and closed on Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock.—The following is the result: Mr. Banks, 420; Lord Hervey, 280.—Mr. Scarlet, 218.—Mr. Banks is, of course, the successful candidate. Some regret seems to be felt that Lord Hervey has lost his election; but scarcely any one except his actual voters, appeared to wish that Mr. Scarlet should be returned.—*London Courier.*

"HAYRE, DEC. 11.
There are many factions at present in France, but only two parties; one inclined to war, and the other to peace. The king is for the pacific party. It is hoped he will have firmness enough, since he differs in so important a particular from the *Ultras*, not only to maintain his sovereign will, but to dismiss those rash ministers who are ready to involve France in an unreasonable war, and so contrary to the wishes of fifteen-sixteenths of the nation. Indeed, there is already a rumor of some change in the cabinet. As a proof how firmly the people believe in the continuance of peace, vessels are daily fitting out at Havre for Havana, the West Indies, Brazil, &c.

A first rate English house at Havre, who receives daily large consignments of sugar, coffee, &c. is now disposing of them quickly; although the rumor of a Spanish war has slightly affected the price of coffee two sous—and sugar about six per cent.

The preparations of the French army of observation. It is thought, are intended to frighten the Spanish cortes into a change of their constitution, at least so far as regards the adoption of a Senate, or Upper House, as a check on their Representative body, and an additional aid to the crown.

DECEMBER 12.
The news from Paris is this day still more re-assuring of peace. Colonial produce is generally dull."

SPAIN.
The constitutionalists were still successful. Mina, in order to attach the French to his standard, was on the confines of Spain, organizing a regiment, or rather an army of foreigners, who all wore the tri-colored cockade. Four hundred letters of marque had been forwarded to the Spanish consul-general in London.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, JAN. 15.
From Curacao.—By the brig Rebecca and Sally, we have received accounts from Curacao to the 20th ult. from which it will be seen that Com. Daniels had captured a Spanish corvette of 24 guns, with \$25,000 in specie on board.

CURACAO, DEC. 17.—A boat came ashore this day from the Colombian brig Vencidor, and brought an official letter from Com. Daniels, giving information that at 12 o'clock on the 16th, the ships Bolivar and Constitution fell in with and captured the Spanish corvette ship Maria Theresa, carrying 24 long nine pounders and 200 men. She had \$25,000 in specie on board, which had been already transferred to the Bolivar. She was from Havana for Maracaibo, with two merchant brigs in company, all loaded with provisions for general Morales.—The action was in sight of this harbor, and only of a few minutes duration. On board of the Spanish corvette, there were two men killed and two wounded. The Colombian ships sustained no injury, either in vessels or men.

A small Dutch vessel left this port to day, with some invalid soldiers, from Corro to join the Vencidor.
DECEMBER 19.—A French brig arrived this day, reported to have sailed in company with the Maria Theresa. She has 200 men and some provisions on board, for Morales. They were much disappointed on hearing of the capture of the M. T.

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 21.

About a quarter past two this morning the cry of fire again resounded through our streets. In a few minutes we saw flames issuing with great fierceness from the windows of the auction stores occupied by Messrs. T. Passmore & Co. at the north east corner of Third and Chesnut streets, and Mr. Whiting at a lottery office. The wind was brisk from the westward, and the burning embers for the first half hour of the fire thickly fell, on all the houses on the north and some on the south side of Chesnut street as far as Strawberry alley. The hose and fire companies repaired to the scene of distress with great promptitude, and it is but sheer justice to say that they labored most perseveringly and with great judgment. There was, after sometime, a most abundant supply of water, and it was poured on with a profusion and force, which did wonderful execution, yet the fire gained strength. It raged and crackled with a violence we never before saw nor heard. So intense was the heat, that it was impossible for the engines to be worked in Chesnut street. Some idea may be formed of the intensity of the heat, when we state that the glass was shivered in pieces, and the wood work burnt on houses which were on the opposite side of Chesnut and Third streets. The engines took advantage of the stores being on a corner and played upon them from the south west angle of the streets, until they had so far subdued the fire as to be able to place themselves in front of it.

The book store occupied by Messrs. S. Potter & Co. was soon in flames, and the prospect for the neighborhood was appalling. Happily, a heavy and long continued soaking rain, had saturated our roofs and exterior wood work; this and

the abatement of the wind, probably saved us from one of the most destructive fires ever known in Philadelphia. In less than three hours after the first alarm, the auction stores, a range of brick buildings four stories high, 30 feet on Chesnut and 52 on Third street, were so entirely consumed and prostrated, that not one brick was left on another. The fire was so rapid and fierce, that those who were making exertions to save the property of Mr. Potter, were soon driven from the house. His family, and many other families, were obliged to fly from the flames scarcely covered with clothes.

At the time the fire in our neighborhood was raging with the greatest violence, a most flagitious attempt was made to set fire to the Quaker meeting-house, in Arch street. A quantity of lighted combustibles was thrown into the meeting-house. The watchfulness of the person who had the house in charge saved it from destruction. He saw a light in the building, hastened to it and found burning a quantity of cotton rags, &c. which had been thrown in. A fellow was last night seized, and we are told has been committed, for cutting one of the hose which was carrying water to the fire. There are circumstances connected with these late fires of a character the most alarming. We would once again, earnestly and anxiously impress it upon our citizens, to be watchful. The constituted authorities are upon the alert, and we trust the vigilance of the citizens will second their efforts.

Since the above has been in type, a respectable citizen has called and assured me that in one place in the Friend's meeting-house in Arch street, a pretty considerable hole has been burnt in the floor, and in the committee room a quantity of live coals was thrown under one of the forms and there expired.
(Democratic Press.)



The citizens of Petersburg held an adjourned meeting at the Court-House in that town, on the 25th of January, for the purpose of taking into consideration the *Defrauded Currency* now in circulation in that place; and after hearing read a lengthy report of a committee, previously appointed, in which the banks of this state are handled without mercy, and their directors charged with being "perfectly regardless of the moral obligation to fulfill the promises which their notes contain," they came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Delegate in the General Assembly, be requested to use his best exertions to obtain the passage of an act, prohibiting the circulation in this state, of the notes or bills of any Banking institution, whether chartered or not, unless such institution shall regularly pay its notes or bills in specie, when demanded.

This is all very well. The good people of Petersburg have an undoubted right to refuse taking our notes, and the people of this state will most certainly exercise their right of trading elsewhere. Our merchants can find other markets; and the result of this step, on the part of Petersburg, should it be persevered in, will be, to turn the course of trade into another channel,—perhaps the building up of a commercial town, and opening an outlet for our surplus produce, in our own state.

The citizens of Petersburg need not flatter themselves, "that the people of North-Carolina will second their exertions;" for it is well known, that if our specie were to be readily counted out at every demand of the Virginia Brokers, the Banks would be compelled to make a general and imperative call on their debtors,—the consequence of which would be, wide-spread ruin and distress, which the people will never encounter for the sake of the Petersburg market.

We really think our good friends in Virginia are engaging in a contest, which, though it may cause a temporary injury to some parts of our state, will terminate to their disadvantage.

THE FLATS BELOW WILMINGTON.

The citizens of Wilmington held a meeting on the 23d ultimo, for the purpose of considering the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river below that town. After examining Mr. Fulton's survey, the meeting resolved, that it is not only practicable to remove the flats which obstruct large vessels from coming up to the town, but further, that the object can be effected with the appropriation made, for that purpose, by the last legislature, viz: twenty thousand dollars. We are truly glad to hear all this, because we think it a work, the completion of which would bring about a great revolution in the trade of the state. If, however, it be so easily accomplished, it would seem that there must be a great lack of public spirit

and enterprise in the town of Wilmington, in suffering it to remain so long unimproved. But, for fear the \$20,000 might not be altogether sufficient to accomplish the work, would it not be prudent in the citizens of Wilmington, even yet, to take some other measures besides their resolves, to aid the operation?

If the obstructions in question can be removed, and a proper depth of water obtained, the \$20,000 appropriated will be better spent than any twenty thousand dollars that have ever been applied in North-Carolina to the cause of internal improvement. We shall then, in a short time, see vessels of a large size sailing out from Wilmington directly to Europe. The large sums which we now annually pay for freightage coastwise, from Wilmington to the north, will be saved to our own citizens; and instead of going to Charleston, and the northern cities, for supplies of foreign articles, we shall find them on good terms in Wilmington and Fayetteville. Wilmington will lift up her drowsy countenance; Fayetteville will soon recover from her mishaps; and the back country will equally share in the happy revolution.

If any thing could add to our zeal on this subject, it would be the resolutions and the proceedings of the citizens of Petersburg, (which we have previously noticed,) a town that has been enriched by the trade of our state.

Accounts received by late arrivals from Europe, lessen very much the probability of war between France and Spain, and lead to the conclusion, that the latter will be left to manage her own affairs in her own way. The Bourbons seem to dread the consequences, to themselves, of a war, whose objects are so unhallowed, and to accomplish ends so destructive to the rights and liberties of nations. They perceive, that in putting the match to the mine which they have laid for the destruction of others, they may themselves be destroyed in the explosion. They feel the frailty of the tenure by which they hold their power; they know that the real security of every government is the affections, and its legitimacy the will, of the people; and they are sensible that to neither can they lay claim: the basis of their power is "divine right"—its strength, the bayonets of mercenaries, the dungeon, and the guillotine. And when a neighboring nation, holding in contempt the "divine right of kings," has asserted the inalienable rights of the people, and founded a government on liberal and enlightened principles, it is not to be wondered at, that an example, so ominous to tyrants, should fill the Bourbons with alarm; that they should be anxious to extinguish the light which is blazing from the Pyrenees and darting its rays over France, dispelling the fogs and mists that encircle despotism, and exposing to the glare of day the naked deformity of the principles of legitimacy. It is not strange, we say, that the Bourbons should look upon the successful struggle of the Spaniards with fearful apprehension; and if they do not light the torch of war, it will be only from a dread of the conflagration it would most certainly spread throughout France.

The security which the Bourbons had calculated upon, by muzzling the Press in France, is greatly endangered too, by its freedom in Spain. The *cordon sanitaire*, with all its bayonets, cannot prevent the passage of light into France emanating from this fountain. Its brightness is too dazzling for the ultras; its track is the path-way of freedom; and while in Spain it glows with a pure and evenly flame, they cannot feel safe. But altho' in France, they have triumphed over this most dreaded enemy, let them beware how they attack it in a country where it is free. It may be said of the Press, when unshackled, what a certain writer has said of the power of satire, in the hands of a master, that it is an instrument,

.....whose whip of steel can with a lash
Imprint the characters of shame so deep,
Even in the brazen forehead of proud sin,
That not eternity shall wear it out.

Well may the Bourbons, well may the other legitimates of Europe, stand in awe of it; for while it remains free in any country, its enemies, and the enemies of the "rights of man," can nowhere feel secure.

[COMMUNICATED.]

JOHN D. JONES, Esq. of Wilmington, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by Charles Hooks, Esq. The writer of this has no personal acquaintance with either of the gentlemen, though he has seen both of them; but if the opinions of those, whose opportunities of judging have been very good, are to be relied upon, Mr. Jones is certainly superior to the other. As to Mr. H. it has been

remarked of him, that "he is more distinguished for chewing tobacco, and empty slang, than for any thing else;" qualifications that will pass off pretty well in Duplin, but not so well in Congress. Mr. H. during a few days he tarried in Raleigh last session, on his way to Congress, distinguished himself for the beauty and novelty of his conversation; among other things, for certain handsome nick-names he bestowed upon Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States—for the credit of the district, the terms are here omitted. We often hear the cry, that North-Carolina is neglected by the General Government:—Can it be otherwise, so long as the people of North-Carolina elect, as their representatives in the General Government, such characters as Charles Hooks, and Lemuel Sawyer? If we wish others to respect us, let us first learn to respect ourselves.

Anson County, N. C.

William Eustis has been nominated, by a convention of the republican members of the Massachusetts legislature, as the republican candidate for the office of Governor, at the next election in that commonwealth.

Harrison Gray Otis has been nominated, by a convention of the federal members of the legislature of Massachusetts, as their candidate for the office of Governor.

ANNAPOLIS, MD. JAN. 23.
The bill to abolish religious tests, has passed House of Delegates, 40 to 33. It will have no doubt, pass the Senate. We may now say, throughout the United States, the reign of peace and liberty, civil and religious, is established.—*Nat. Intell.*

Sad Mistake.—A distant subscriber enclosed us \$1 in silver, in a letter, for the *Record* half a year; the postage on the letter charged was \$1 29.—"Faith," Paddy said, "such business a body must do a great deal of to make a living at."
Village Record.

TRUE CASE.
The grand malady which affects the whole system of a newspaper establishment, would be technically termed a pecuniary depletion, or 'vulgarily,' 'emptiness of purse;' and this originates in the almost universal indifference which is felt upon the subject of newspaper debts. Many people seem to have formed the opinion that printers live on old newspapers and fatten upon type metal; and that a little pure cash will jeopardize their constitution.—*Springfield Federalist.*

Rowan Agricultural SOCIETY.

THE members of this society are requested to meet in the long room in the Court-House, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday of the next County Court. As the business that will come before the society is of an important nature, it is hoped that all the members will give punctual attendance.
Feb. 4, 1823.—1w

Sports of the Chase.
FOR TRAILING.

I WILL bet Two Hundred Dollars, that a black tan hound, named Leader, (with one thigh broken,) now in the town of Salisbury, can out trail all the hounds in Cabarus and Mecklenburg: the meeting to take place on the second Thursday in March next, if a fair morning; and if not fair, the first fair morning afterwards. If any person should see proper to close with this proposition, he may do so, by giving the subscriber five days' notice, and depositing the money in the State Bank at Salisbury.

The conditions are *play or pay*. The bet to be determined, and place of trailing designated, by three gentlemen, from any of the adjoining counties, to be selected by the parties the day on which the money is deposited in the State Bank at this place.

LEWIS UTZMAN.
Salisbury, Feb. 8, 1823.—1w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from Danville, Va. on the night of the 30th of January, a large sorrel horse, six years old, with a bush mane and tail, an almost natural pacer, shod all round when taken off, and a little chafed with wagon gears. It is expected that the above mentioned horse was taken by a fellow by the name of Frank Lindsay, (tho' it is likely he may call himself Roberts,) a tall, dark skin'd man, rather inclined to be round shouldered, and about 30 years of age. It is thought he is aiming for the state of Georgia, and may probably cross the Yadkin at Beard's Bridge. Twenty dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure said horse and thief, so that I get them, or ten dollars for either, by the subscriber, living near Danville, Va. CHARLES KEESSE.

2wt4lr

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Buncombe county, N. C. on the 23d instant, a man who calls himself James Smith, and says he is a citizen of Bedford county, West-Tennessee. He had in his possession a negro man, whom he called George, about six feet 2 inches high, stout made, and appears to be about 25 years old. Said negro says he was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by a man by the name of Prior. After Smith was apprehended, Prior came, on his way moving to the west, and claimed said negro; but he was refused to be given up, as he could not prove the property; and said negro is now in jail. Also in possession of said Smith, a sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, with a large blaze in his face, between 16 and 20 years old; also, a plain saddle and bridle. Said Smith was committed to the jail of this county for a most daring robbery on the subscriber. It is also believed that the said negro does not belong to Smith. These are, therefore, to give notice to all persons having any demands against said property, to come forward, pay charges, and take them away.
Z. BAIRD.
Buncombe Co. Jan. 31, 1823.—3t4d

Docts. Franklin & Carson,

HAVING united their interest in the practice of Physic, respectfully tender their services, in the different branches of their profession, to the inhabitants of Statesville and its vicinity. They occupy the stand formerly occupied by Erwin & Gaither, at which one of them may generally be found, or by inquiring at the house of Robert Simonton or Robert Worke, Esqrs., and by prompt attention to business they hope to merit the confidence and gain the patronage of the public.
Statesville, Feb. 3, 1823.—4t43

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Appl. at this office.
Feb. 4, 1823.—4t

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, A. D. 1823.—George Huffman and others, heirs of Martin Huffman, deceased, vs. John Huffman. Petition for the division of the real estate of Martin Huffman, deceased. It appearing to the court, that John Huffman is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, by court, that notice be published three weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said John Huffman to appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. M'Beck, Clerk of the said court, at Lincoln, the 3d Monday of January, 1823.
VARDRY M'BEE, C. C.
3t42—price adv. \$1 25.

NOTICE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of the Hon. Francis Locke, deceased, on the fourth Monday, that is, the 24th day of February, 1823, and continued from day to day until all is sold,—the numerous stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Grain, of every description; Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats; also, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, and other roughness; and all the implements of husbandry on said place, wagons, gears, ploughs, &c. with the household and kitchen furniture, two Stills, with the usual quantity of vessels, and apple and peach brandy; also, a Cotton Gin, with all the running works, an excellent screw, and about forty bales of Cotton, pack'd and in prime order; also, a large quantity of pickled Pork. There is also a large library of Books, principally on law, which, if not sold privately previous to the time aforesaid, will on that or some other day during the sale, be exposed to public sale. Besides, there are three other plantations near the above, on which there are large stocks of every kind, grain, roughness, farming utensils, &c. All of which will be exposed to sale during said week, in continuance of the sale, at their respective places; notice of which will be given the day previous, from day to day.

On the last day of sale, will be hired at the late dwelling-house, all the Negroes which, for the present, are not otherwise disposed of by the Will; say about 35 or 40; among which are some prime fellows, women and girls; and the several plantations rented out, all until the first day of January, 1824.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, and continue as aforesaid, from day to day, until all is sold.

Twelve months credit; and due attendance will be given by me.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.
Rowan County, N. C. Feb. 1, 1823.—4wt42

Store Houses to Rent,

IN CHERAW.
THE subscriber proposes to rent two Store Houses in Cheraw, situated on Market, a few doors from the corner of Front-street. These houses were planned and constructed under the direction of an experienced merchant, and are well calculated for the business of Cheraw, being in the centre of the cotton market.
For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Salisbury, N. C. or to Mr. Ward Cowing, or to Mr. Wilson, of Cheraw.

J. A. PEARSON.
Jan. 18, 1823.—38eop2m

P. S. The subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, either or both the above houses and lots. He also offers for sale several unimproved lots in the town of Cheraw.
J. A. P.

NOTICE.

THE sale of lots laid off on the lands of Letitia Wilson, at Mock's Old Field, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, having been postponed from August last, until the first of January, 1823, will again be resumed, on the 25th and 26th of February, upon the terms mentioned in a former advertisement, and which will again be made known on the day of sale.

J. A. PEARSON,
SAML. JONES,
JOHN CLEMENT,
HUGH BRALY,
ALEX. NESBITT,
J. P. CARTER.
Commissi
sioners.

4wt42

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 15th of February instant, will be sold, at Mocksville, three likely young NEGROES, the property of Giles P. Mumford, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale.
NATHAN CHAFFIN, Jr. Admr.

Five Cents Reward.

ON the 19th instant, absconded from the subscriber, James Milton Lee, an apprentice bound to the subscriber by the County Court of Mecklenburg, to learn the carpenter and cabinet business. Said apprentice is about eighteen years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of fair complexion. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or supplying said apprentice, as the law will certainly be enforced against those who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said apprentice to the subscriber, near Steel-Creek Meeting-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C.
DAVID M'KNIGHT.
Jan. 20, 1823.—3wt41

Writing Paper.

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50; And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires—across.



ON LEAVING HOME.

God bless thee! was the last endearing word
The lip could utter, or the heart could feel!
But there was one from whom was only heard
God bless thee!—and it was affection's knell
For many a lonely day—

The very phrase
Was oft repeated by the parting voice
Of youthful friendship; and the last farewell
Of some who lov'd me in my boyish days,
Was warm and tearful—

Yet there was but one
Whose heart beat quicker than her eyes ran o'er,
Whose trembling lips refus'd to whisper more,
Than that warm prayer.

It was a hallow'd tone!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life."

THE LOVER'S LAST VISIT.

The window of the lonely cottage of Hiltop was beaming far above the highest birch-wood, seeming to travellers at a distance, in the long valley below, who knew it not, to be a star in the sky. A bright fire was in the kitchen of that small tenement; the floor was washed, swept, and sanded, and not a footstep had marked its perfect neatness; a small table was covered, near the ingle, with a snow white cloth, on which was placed a frugal evening meal; and in happy, but pensive mood sat there all alone the Woodcutter's daughter, a comely and gentle creature, if not beautiful! such an one as diffuses pleasure round her in the hay field, and serenity over the seat in which she sits intently on the Sabbath, listening to the word of God, or joining with mellow voice in his praise and worship. On this night she expected a visit from her lover, that they might fix their marriage day; and her parents, satisfied and happy that their child was about to be wedded to a respectable shepherd, had gone to pay a visit to their nearest neighbor in the glen.

A feeble and hesitating knock was heard at the door, not like the glad and joyful touch of a lover's hand; and cautiously opening it, Mary Robinson beheld a female figure wrapped up in a shawl, with her face concealed in a black bonnet. This stranger, whoever she might be, seemed weary and worn out, and her feet bore witness to a long day's travel across the marshy mountains. Although she could scarcely help considering her an unwelcome visitor at such an hour, yet Mary had too much sweetness of disposition—too much humanity, not to request her to step forward into the hut; for it seemed as if the weary woman had lost her way, and had come towards the shining window to be put right upon her journey, to the low country.

The stranger took off her bonnet on reaching the fire; and Mary Robinson beheld the face of one whom, in youth, she had tenderly loved—although for some years past, the distance at which they lived from each other had kept them from meeting, and only a letter or two, written in their simple way, had given them a few notices of each other's existence. And now Mary had an opportunity, in the first speechless gaze of recognition, to mark the altered face of her friend—and her heart was touched with an inquisitive compassion. "For mercy's sake! sit down, Sarah! and tell me what evil has befallen you; for you are as white as a ghost. Fear not to confide any thing to my bosom, we have herded sheep together on the lonesome braes—we have stripped the bark together in the more lonesome woods—we have played, laughed, sung, danced together—we have talked merrily and gaily, but innocently enough, surely, of sweet hearts together—and Sarah, graver thoughts, too, have we shared, for when your poor brother died away like a frosted flower, I wept as if I had been his sister; nor can I ever be so happy in this world as to forget him. Tell me, my friend, why are you here? and why is your sweet face so ghastly?"

The heart of this unexpected visitor did within her at these kind and affectionate inquiries. For she had come on an errand that was likely to dash

the joy from that happy countenance. Her heart upbraided her with the meanness of the purpose for which she had paid this visit; but that was only a passing thought; for was she, innocent and free from sin, to submit, not only to desertion, but to disgrace, and not trust herself and her wrongs, and her hopes of redress, to her whom she loved as a sister, and whose generous nature she well knew; not even love, the changer of so many things, could change utterly; though, indeed, it might render it colder than of old to the anguish of a female friend?

"O! Mary, I must speak—yet must my words make you grieve, far less for me than for yourself. Wretch, that I am—I bring evil tidings into the dwelling of my dearest friend! These ribbons—they are worn for his sake—they become well, as he thinks, the autumn of your bonny hair—that blue gown is worn to night because he likes it—but, Mary, will you curse me to my face, when I declare before the God that made us, that the man is pledged unto me by all that is sacred between mortal creatures, and that I have here in my bosom written promises and oaths of love from him who, I was this morning told, is in a few days to be thy husband. Turn out of the hut now if you choose, and let me, if you choose, die of hunger and fatigue, in the woods where we have so often walked together; for such death would be mercy to me, in comparison with your marriage with him who is mine forever, if there be a God who heeds the oath of the creatures he has made."

Mary Robinson had led a happy life, but a life of quiet thoughts, tranquil hopes, and meek desires. Tenderly and truly did she love the man to whom she was now betrothed; but it was because she had thought him gentle, manly, upright, sincere, and one that feared God. His character was unimpeached—to her his behavior had always been fond, affectionate, and respectful; that he was a fine looking man, and could shew himself among the best of the country round the church, and marker, and fair day, she saw and felt with pleasure and with pride. But in the heart of this poor, humble, contented and pious girl, love was not a violent passion, but an affection sweet and profound. She looked forward to her marriage with a joyful sedateness, knowing that she would have to toil for her family, if blest with children; but happy in the thought of keeping her husband's house clean—of preparing his frugal meals, and welcoming him when wearied at night, to her faithful and affectionate, and grateful bosom.

At first, perhaps, a slight flush of anger towards Sarah tinged her cheek; then followed in quick succession, or all blended together in one sickening pang, fear, disappointment, the sense of wrong, and the cruel pain of disesteeming and despising one on whom her heart had rested with all its best and purest affection. But though there was a keen struggle between many feelings in her heart, her resolution was formed during that very conflict; and she said within herself, "if it be even so, neither will I be so unjust to deprive poor Sarah of the man who ought to marry her, nor will I be so mean and low spirited, poor as I am, and dear as he has been unto me, as to become his wife."

While these thoughts were calmly passing in the soul of this maganimous girl, all her former affection for Sarah revived; and, as she sighed for herself, she wept aloud for her friend. "Be quiet, Sarah, and sob not so as if your heart were breaking. It need not to be thus with you. Oh! sob not so! You surely have not walked in this one day from the heart of the parish of Montrath?" "I have indeed done so, and I am as weak as the watched snaw. God knows, little matter if I should die away; for, after all, I fear he will never think of me for his wife, and you, Mary, will lose a husband with whom you would have been happy. I feel, after all, that I must appear a mean wretch in your eyes."

There was silence between them; and Mary Robinson looking at the clock, saw that it wanted only about a quarter of an hour from the time of tryst. "Give me the oaths and promises you mentioned out of your bosom, Sarah, that I may shew them to Gabriel when he comes. And once more I promise, by all the sunny and the snowy days we have sat together, in the same plaid on the hillside, or in the lonesome charcoal pits and nests of green in the woods, that if my Ga-

브리엘—did I say my Gabriel?—Has forsaken you and deceived me thus, never shall his lips touch mine again—never shall he put ring on my finger—never shall this head lie in his bosom—no, never, never, notwithstanding all the happy, too happy hours and days I have been with him, near or at a distance—on the corn rig—among the meadow hay—in the singing school—at harvest home—in this room and in God's own house. So help me God, but I will keep this vow!"

Poor Sarah told, in a few hurried words, the story of her love and desertion—how Gabriel, whose business as a shepherd often took him into Montrath parish, had wooed her, and fixed everything about their marriage, nearly a year ago. But that he had become causelessly jealous of a young man whom she scarcely knew; had accused her of want of virtue, and for many months had never once come to see her. "This morning, for the first time, I heard, for a certainty, from one who knew Gabriel well, and all his concerns, that the banns had been proclaimed in the church between him and you; and that, in a day or two, you were to be married. And though I felt like drowning, I determined to make a struggle for my life—for oh! Mary, Mary, my heart is not like your heart; it wants your wisdom, your meekness, your piety; and if I am to lose Gabriel, will I destroy my miserable life, and face the wrath of God sitting in judgment upon sinners?"

At this burst of passion Sarah hid her face with her hands, as if sensible that she had committed blasphemy. Mary seeing her wearied, hungry, thirsty and feverish, spoke to her in the most soothing manner; led her into the little parlour called the Spence, then removed into it the table, with the oaten cake, butter and milk; and telling her to take some refreshment, and then lie down on the bed, but on no account to leave the room until called for, gave her a sisterly kiss and left her. In a few minutes, the outer door opened, and Gabriel entered.

The lover said, "how is my sweet Mary?" With a beaming countenance, and gently drawing her to his bosom, he kissed her cheek—Mary did not—could not—wished not—at once to release herself from his enfolding arms. Gabriel had always treated her as the woman who was to be his wife; and though at this time her heart knew its own bitterness, yet she repelled not endearments that were so lately delightful, and suffered him to take her almost in his arms to their accustomed seat. He held her hand in his, and began to speak in his usual kind and affectionate language. Kind and affectionate it was, for though he ought not to have done so, he loved her, as she thought, better than his life. Her heart could not in one small short hour, forget a whole year of bliss. She could not yet fling away with her own hand what, only a few minutes ago, seemed to her the hope of paradise. Her soul sickened within her, and she wished that she were dead, or never had been born.

"Gabriel! Gabriel! well indeed have I loved you; nor will I say, after all that has passed between us, that you are not deserving, after all, of a better love than mine. Vain were it to deny my love either to you, or to my own soul. But look me in the face—be not wrathful—think not to hide the truth either from yourself or me, for that now is impossible—but tell me solemnly, as you shall answer to God at the judgment day, if you know any reason why I must not be your wedded wife?" She kept her mild, moist eyes fixed upon him; but he hung down his head and uttered not a word, for he was guilty before her, before his own soul, and before God.

"Gabriel, never could we have been happy, for you often told me, that all the secrets of your heart were known to me, yet never did ye tell me this. How could you desert the poor innocent creature that loved you; and how could you use me so, who loved you perhaps as well as she, but whose heart God will teach, not to forget you, for that I may never do, but to think of you, with that friendship and affection which innocently I can bestow upon you, when you are Sarah's husband." "For, Gabriel, I have this night sworn not in anger or passion—no, no—but in sorrow and pity for another's wrong, in sorrow also, deny it I not, for my own, to look on you from this hour, as one whose life is to be kept apart from my life, and whose love must never more meet with my love. Speak not unto me, look not on me

with beseeching eyes. Duty and religion forbid us ever to be man and wife. But you know there is one, besides me, whom you loved before you loved me, and, therefore, it may be better too; and that she loves you, and is faithful, as if God had made you one. I say without fear, I who have known her since she was a child, altho' fatally for the peace of us both, we have long lived apart. Sarah is in the house, and I will bring her unto you in tears, but not tears of penitence, for she is as innocent of that sin as I am who now speak."

Mary went into the little parlour, and led Sarah forward in her hand. Despairing as she had been, yet when she had heard from poor Mary's speaking so fervently that Gabriel had come, and that her friend was interceding in her behalf—the poor girl had arranged her hair in a small looking glass—tied it up with a ribbon which Gabriel had given her, and put into the breast of her gown a little gilt brooch that contained locks of their blended hair. Pale but beautiful, for Sarah Pringle was the fairest girl in all the country; she advanced with a flush on that paleness of reviving hope, injured pride, and love that was ready to forgive all and forget all, so that once again she could be restored to the place in his heart that she had lost. "What have I ever done, Gabriel, that you should fling me from you? May my soul never live by the atonement of my Saviour, if I am not innocent of that sin, yea, of all distant thought of that sin with which you, even you, have in your hard-heartedness charged me. Look me in the face, Gabriel, and think of all I have been unto you, and if you say that before God, and in your own soul, you believe me guilty, then will I go away out in the dark night, and, long before morning, my troubles will be at an end."

Truth was not only in her fervent and simple words, but in the tone of her voice, the color of her face and the light of her eyes. Gabriel had long shut up his heart against her. At first he had doubted her virtue, and that doubt gradually weakened his affection. At last, he tried to believe her guilty or to forget her altogether, when his heart turned to Mary Robinson, and he thought of making her his wife. His injustice, his wickedness, his baseness, which he had so long concealed, in some measure, from himself, by a dim feeling of wrong done him, and afterwards by the pleasure of a new love, now appeared to him as they were and without disguise. Mary took Sarah's hand and placed it within that of her contrite lover, for had the tumult of conflicting passions allowed him to know his own soul, such, at that moment he surely was, saying with a voice as composed as the eyes with which she looked upon them, "I restore you to each other, and I already feel the comfort of being able to do my duty. I will be bride's maid. And I now implore the blessing of God upon your marriage; Gabriel, your betrothed will sleep this night in my bosom. We will think of you better, perhaps, than you deserve. It is not for me to tell you what you have to repent of. Let us all three pray for each other this night, and evermore when we are on our knees before our Maker. The old people will soon be at home. Good night Gabriel." He kissed Sarah—and, giving Mary a look of shame, humility and reverence, he went home to meditation and repentance.

It was now mid-summer, and before the harvest had been gathered in throughout the higher valleys, or the sheep brought from the mountain fold, Gabriel and Sarah were man and wife. Time past on, and a blooming family cheered their board and fireside. Nor did Mary Robinson, the flower of the forest, (for so the woodcutter's daughter was often called,) pass her life in single blessedness. She, too, became a wife and mother; and the two families, who lived at last on adjacent farms, were remarkable for mutual affection, throughout all the parish; and more than one intermarriage took place between them, at a time, when the worthy parents had almost entirely forgotten the trying incident of their youth.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

The critics on the fair sex tell us they are vain, frivolous, ignorant, coquettish, capricious, and what not. Unjust that we are! It is the fable of the lion and the man—but since the ladies have become authors, they can take their revenge, were they not too generous to indulge the passion. Though they have learnt to paint, their sketches of man are gentle and kind.

But if the ladies were what surly misanthropes call them, who is to blame them? Is it not we who spoil, who corrupt, who seduce them? Is it surprising that a pretty woman should be vain, when we daily praise to her face her charms—her taste—her wit? Can we blame her vanity, when we tell her that nothing can resist her attractions—that there is nothing so barbarous which she cannot soften—nothing so elevated that she cannot subdue? when we tell her that her eyes are brighter than day—that her form is fairer than summer—more refreshing than spring—that her lips are vermillion—that her skin combines the whiteness of the lily with the carnation of the rose? Do we censure a fine woman as frivolous, when we unceasingly tell her that no other study becomes her but that of varying her pleasures—that she requires no talent but that of the arrangement of parties—no ideas beyond the thought of an afternoon's amusement? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her that her hands were not made to touch the needle, or to soil their whiteness in domestic employments? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her the look of seriousness chases from her cheek the dimple, in which the loves and the graces wanton—that reflection crowns her brow with care, and she who thinks, sacrifices the smile that makes beauty charm, and the gaiety that renders wit attractive? How can a pretty woman fail to be ignorant, when the first lesson she is taught, is that beauty supersedes and dispenses with every other quality—that all she need to know is, that she is pretty—that to be intelligent is to be pedantic; and that to be more learned than one's neighbor, is to incur the reproach of absurdity and affectation? Shall we blame her for being a coquette, when the indiscriminate flattery of every man teaches her that the homage of one is as good as that of another? It is the same darts, the same flames, the same beaux, the same coxcombs. The man of sense, when he attempts to compliment, recommends the art of beaux, since he condescends to do with awkwardness what the monkey can do with grace. With all, she is a goddess, and to her, all men are equally mortal. How can she prefer when there is no merit, or be constant when there is no superiority? Is she capricious? Can she be otherwise, when she hears the universe must be proud to wait on her commands—that the utmost of a lover's hopes is to be the humblest of her slaves—that to fulfil the least of her commands is the highest ambition of her adorers? And are men so unjust as to censure the idols made by their own hands? Let us be just; let us begin the work of reformation: when men cease to flatter, women will cease to deceive; when men are wise, women will be wise to please. The ladies do not force the taste of men—they only adapt themselves to it. They may corrupt, and be corrupted—they may improve and be improved.

FROM SAURIN'S SERMONS.

"Employ a sensible christian to reconcile two enemies, and you will admire the wise and equitable manner in which he would refute every sophism that passion could invent. If the ground of complaint should be exaggerated, he would instantly hold the balance of equity, and retrench what anger may have added to truth. If the offended should say he had received grievous injury, he would instantly answer, that between two jarring christians it is immaterial to inquire in this case, the degree of irrationality in the offence; the immediate business he would say, is the reasonableness of forgiveness. If the offended should allege, that he hath often forgiven, he would reply, this is exactly in the case, between the Judge of the world and his offended creatures, and yet he would add, the resulting of a thousand perfections, the forgetting of a thousand favors, the violation of a thousand resolutions, do not prevent God from opening the treasures of his mercy to us. If the complainant should have recourse to the ordinary subterfuge, and should protest that he had no animosity in heart, only that he resolved to have no future intimacy with one that had so grievously injured him; he would dissipate the gross illusion, by bringing the example of a merciful God who does not content himself with merely forgiving us, but in spite of our faults, uniteth himself to us by the tenderest relations. Lovely morality, my brethren—Admirable effort of a mind contemplating truth without prejudice of passion!"

Never magnify the faults of any, not even of enemies, but on the contrary always palliate their errors as much as a regard to truth and equity will permit.